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FACTS ON FILE

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WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. U.S. hoped for Korean truce by May. Eisenhower quit NATO command effective June 1 for politics. Spain, Portugal merged defense of Iberian Peninsula. Britain promised automatic military aid to European Army. Pres. Truman signed Japanese peace, Pacific security pacts. U.S. absention blocked UN hearing for Tunisians. Bolivian rebels won revolution; Paz Estenssoro President.

Domestic News. Pres. Truman flew over midwest floods. Eisenhower beat Taft in N.J.; Stevenson quit Democratic race. Steel talks collapsed; Govt. may fix wages. Supreme Court upheld McCarran Security Act clause on aliens. Queen Juliana of Holland toured U.S. FCC ended 3½-year ban on new TV stations. 52 died in airliner crash off San Juan, Puerto Rico.

KOREA

U.S. Hopeful Despite Deadlock. Although Korean truce negotiations in Panmunjom remained virtually at a standstill Apr. 11-17, diplomatic officials in Washington said Apr. 12 they believed an armistice could be reached by about May 1. AP said U.S. officials regarded the prisoner-exchange dispute the key issue and expected quick agreement on truce-enforcement rules once a formula on prisoners was worked out.

The Reds said Apr. 14 they were ready to resume the suspended staff officer meetings on exchange of prisoners. But the UN held off through Apr. 17 while working on new proposals under which the Communists, without losing face, could accept voluntary repatriation of UN-held prisoners, yet free all they hold.

The Chinese Red radio repeated Apr. 16 that the Reds would not accept "voluntary" repatriation. It accused the UN of violating the Geneva rules of war (to which the Reds do not subscribe) by insisting on such a plan. [See p. 109C]

Meanwhile the truce-enforcement committee in Panmunjom remained at an impasse and its daily meetings Apr. 11-17 were clocked in terms of seconds. Longest was a 2½-min. session Apr. 17. Shortest were 15-sec. meetings Apr. 14 & 15. The UN Command issued a statement Apr. 16 that it would not yield on the "phony issue of 'neutral' Russia" as a truce observer nor let "safety of the UN Command troops" be "threatened by a buildup of enemy airfields" during a truce. [See p. 109D]

Warfare. UN troops lost & recaptured hill strongpoints on the east-central front Apr. 12 & 15 during a week of increased patrol fighting along the 155-mi. Korean battle line. The South Korean Army announced Apr. 11 it had killed or captured 21,051 Red guerrillas on ROK territory since Dec. 1 but 2,000 or 3,000 more were still at large. [See pp. 101L, 30N]

Allied fliers operating in bad weather reported they cut North Korean rail lines at 47 points with bombing attacks Apr. 11. U.S. F-86 Sabrejet pilots claimed to have shot down at least 6 Red MIG-15s in Easter Sunday dogfights over northwest Korea Apr. 13. [See p. 109F]

Casualties. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, honored by South Koreans in Seoul Apr. 14 on his first anniversary as U.S. 8th Army commander, said Red casualties had exceeded the UN's by 530,696 to 66,000 the past year in Korea. The U.S. estimated Apr. 11 that Red war casualties totaled 1,648,456 through Apr. 3. Total U.S. casualties through Apr. 11 were listed as 107,371 (16,848 dead) Apr. 16. [See pp. 109J, 101M]

RED 'PEACE' DRIVE CALLED MYTH. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson told a news conference Apr. 16 he did not think the USSR was concentrating on a "peace offensive." He pointed out that "an extraordinarily large part" of Soviet propaganda centered on charges of germ warfare by the U.S. in Korea and suggestions that the charge be investigated were "brushed over by the Soviet Union without so much as a comment." "The campaign goes on, with a vast amount of space in all media—radio, press & otherwise," Acheson said. "That I would not call a 'peace offensive'." [See pp. 109E, 94E]

To Shift Red Prisoners. The U.S. 8th Army announced Apr. 16 that some Red prisoners would be moved from Kojoe Island to smaller stockades elsewhere in South Korea to lessen the possibility of prisoner riots in crowded Kojoe camps. [See p. 85K]

Czech war equipment made in the Skoda works is reaching Red China in large quantities via Polish freighters, diplomats in Stockholm reported Apr. 10. [See p. 109K] . . . 5 Chinese Nationalists were executed in North Korea Apr. 9 as UN spies, correspondent Peter Burchett of the Paris Red newspaper Ce Soir said in Panmunjom Apr. 10. [See p. 22A] . . . Aid offers to Korea for relief & reconstruction since July 1950 totaled \$448,581,702 to Mar. 3, UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie reported to the UN Economic & Social Council in New York Apr. 15. The U.S. was biggest contributor with \$215,608,000. Thailand, which sent \$4 million worth of rice, ranked 2d. 48 other countries had sent or pledged aid. [See p. 22C] . . . Congressional Medal of Honor awards by Pres. Truman Apr. 11: to Army First Lt. Lloyd L. Burke, 27, of Stuttgart, Ark., for killing 100 Reds during a battle Oct. 28 near Chongdong; Army Cpl. Rodolfo Hernandez, 20, of Flower, Calif., for killing 6 Reds in bayonet attacks after he was wounded; M/Sgt. Harold E. Wilson, 30, of Birmingham, Ala., for leading a heroic stand by a Marine platoon although wounded several times. Posthumous CMH citation Apr. 8: to Army Capt. C. Krzyzowski, 37, of Cicero, Ill., for action in leading attacks on a hill near Tondul last September. [See p. 70D]

COLD WAR

Spain, Portugal Link Defense. A decision to treat the Iberian Peninsula as a "strategic unit" was announced by Portuguese Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar & Spanish Chief of State Francisco Franco after they had conferred in Ciudad Rodrigo, Spain Apr. 14-15. The decision gave Spain its first linkup with a North Atlantic Treaty member and was regarded as a Portuguese move toward getting Spain into NATO. The declaration did not affect the Azores & other Portuguese islands more important than Portugal proper to U.S. plans for Atlantic defense. [See Vol. XI, pp. 291L, 179C, 15J]

George F. Train, Mutual Security Admin. emissary to Madrid, began talks with Spanish officials Apr. 16. [See p. 78D]

Franco asked for Spanish control of Tangier police forces in notes Apr. 7 to countries besides Spain that share control of the Tangier zone (U.S., Britain, France, Italy, Belgium & Portugal, which have representatives on the Tangier control commission, and the USSR, which is entitled to a representative but has not sent one). [See p. 102J]

Britain Backs European Army. Britain announced in a White Paper Apr. 15 it would sign a mutual defense treaty with the European Defense Community when the EDC was established, probably within a few weeks. (The pact will expire in 17 years, same as the North Atlantic Treaty.) Britain said it would promise automatic military aid to the EDC in event of an attack on any of its nations (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands). State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said Apr. 16 the U.S. would pledge its aid to the EDC but would not go so far as Britain's pledge of automatic armed support. France

disclosed Apr. 16 it was negotiating with the U.S. & Britain for guarantees that West Germany would not be permitted to pull its armed forces out of the EDC. [See p. 53C-H]

A **NATO Developments.** Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who had resigned effective June 1 as NATO Supreme Commander to make the race for U.S. President, went to Brussels Apr. 16 on the first of a series of farewell visits to NATO countries. He said Belgium was rearming rapidly. [See pp. 119E, 102A]

Adm. Lynde D. McCormick established NATO naval hq. in Norfolk, Va. Apr. 10 [see p. 95P]. NATO Secy. Gen. Lord Ismay arrived in Paris Apr. 16 to take charge of permanent NATO administrative hq. [See p. 110E]

B **New Red Note on Germany.** Russia Apr. 11 published a new note sent the U.S., Britain & France Apr. 10 asking that all German elections be held soon under Big 4 instead of UN supervision. It also proposed Big 4 discussions soon of a German peace treaty. It said the 4 occupying powers were obliged to oversee German affairs until peace was established and UN intervention in occupied Germany would violate the UN Charter.

Many West Germans were said Apr. 11 to feel that the West should go along with Russia on Big 4 supervision if it would speed German unification. Sentiment in Washington diplomatic quarters Apr. 12 was that Moscow was being forced to accept the need for free all-German elections. Western rejection of Big 4 instead of UN handling of the issue was forecast Apr. 16 when West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer & the Allied High Commissioners in Bonn began new talks to speed a West German "peace contract." [See p. 93L]

C **Red Trade Parley Ends.** The Intl. Economic Conf. in Moscow, attended by 471 persons from 49 countries, ended Apr. 12 with an estimated \$250-300 million worth of trade agreements concluded or under negotiation. Moscow's goal for the conference had been \$3 billion. Most East-West deals were on a barter basis. Britons negotiated £28 million (\$78.4 million) in sales to the USSR, Red China & East Europe but most of this was to be offset by equivalent British purchases. Italians reported \$30 million worth of business.

D The conference unanimously passed a resolution asking that the UN Gen. Assembly call an intergovernmental trade conference "at the earliest possible date." A permanent committee was set up to work for more East-West trade with Oliver Vickery & Edmund von Henke as U.S. members. Lord Boyd Orr declined to be a British member. Another resolution sponsored by Indian & Pakistani delegates declared that underdeveloped areas of the world must be industrialized.

E One U.S. newsmen admitted to Moscow to cover the conference: A. Wilfred May, exec. ed. of the semi-weekly *Commercial & Financial Chronicle* of New York, oldest U.S. business review (founded 1839). He reported Apr. 12: The USSR "through the device of its economic conference . . . is substituting action propaganda for word propaganda" and "developing a line of attack against the U.S. which may prove extremely embarrassing to American foreign policy." [See pp. 109L-110B]

F **Acheson vs. 'Buy American' Act.** State Secy. Acheson Apr. 16 assailed "Buy American" statutes under which the U.S. Govt. must not buy foreign goods unless they are 25% or more cheaper than U.S. goods. He said the U.S. "must import" if it expected to maintain its export markets and could not expect to "throw up barriers here while . . . we urge the destruction of such barriers abroad in the interests of close partnership in the free world." He also said Russian bids for East-West trade were intended to get strategic materials for the East and create "doubts as to whether the defense of the West is an urgent matter." "I don't think that maneuver has succeeded in any way," he added. His remarks were made when he published a memorandum to Italy in answer to Italian protests over U.S. trade restrictions. The note implied State's disapproval of "Buy American" laws, said the U.S. would save money by letting "concerns in friendly foreign countries" compete for U.S. Govt. contracts. [See p. 46F]

G **Indian on Stalin Talk.** Indian Amb.-to-Moscow Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan said in London while en route home Apr. 11 he had not proposed a Big 3-Nehru meeting when he saw Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin Apr. 5. The Ambassador said he protested to Stalin against Soviet broadcasts to India attacking the Indian Govt. [See p. 110B]

First Intl. Conf. for the Defense of Children was held in Vienna under Red sponsorship Apr. 12-16, decided to make June

1 an annual worldwide Children's Day. Its final resolution said many children were "still hungry and threatened by child labor & illiteracy," charged that "many children are at present being killed by [U.S.] bacteriological warfare" in Asia. [See p. 109E]

OTHER FAR EASTERN NEWS

Truman Signs Treaties. U.S. ratifications of the Japanese peace and Japanese, Philippines & Australia-New Zealand mutual defense treaties were signed by Pres. Truman Apr. 15.

The Japanese peace & defense pacts were to take effect Apr. 28, day selected for formal deposit of the U.S. ratifications in Washington. Peace treaty ratifications of France (completed by Council of the Republic Apr. 11), Pakistan & Ceylon were due to be deposited by that date.

J Mr. Truman said Apr. 15 his signing of the pacts completed "another in the series of steps being taken by free nations to bring peace & security to the Pacific." The defense pact with Australia & New Zealand was to take effect when U.S. ratification was deposited in Canberra. The Philippines pact was yet to be ratified by the Filipino Senate. [See pp. 110K, 86B-C]

K Robert D. Murphy, 57, now U.S. Amb. to Belgium, was nominated by Pres. Truman Apr. 16 to be first postwar U.S. Amb. to Japan. He had been a key diplomat in the European area since 1942 [see Vol. XI, p. 350M]. William J. Sebald, chief U.S. diplomatic representative in occupied Japan, was appointed successor to Amb.-to-Burma David McK. Key (resigned). Britain Apr. 12 designated Sir Maberly Esler Denning, U.K. representative in Tokio, to become British Amb. to Japan. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Allied Supreme Commander in Japan, and his family moved Apr. 10 from the U.S. Embassy in Tokio to a 30-room mansion formerly occupied by ex-Marquis Toshitatsu Maeda. [See pp. 110L-M, 54H, 3K]

L Japan. All but 150,000 of 750,000 workers in Japan's key industries canceled Apr. 12 a scheduled 2-day strike against a proposed anti-subversion law restricting unions. The Govt. promised to modify its bill but warned the Gen. Council of Japanese Trade Unions that present labor laws would permit firing of employees who struck for political reasons only. [See Vol. XI, 364E] . . . Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, wartime Japanese commander in Manila who was hanged in 1946 for wartime atrocities in the Philippines, was depurged posthumously by the Japanese Govt. Apr. 15 on grounds he "took orders from above." [See p. 110M; Vol. VI, 107B]

M **China.** Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), campaigning for a Senate investigation of the Chinese Nationalist lobby in the U.S., placed in the *Congressional Record* Apr. 10 purported evidence that the Nationalists tried in 1949-50 to hire a lawyer with high Democratic Party connections to influence U.S. policy & obtain "secret information." Morse exhibited translations of cables he said were sent Chiang Kai-shek by Chen Chi-mai, now Chinese Embassy counselor in Washington. They asked Chiang for \$30,000 a year to hire Daniel Hanlon, ex-law partner of then-Dem. Natl. Chrmn. William M. Boyle Jr., as "legal adviser" to the Nationalist mission in the U.S. Morse also cited a report to Chiang about an "idea" Chen gave Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) in 1950 for a speech urging more U.S. economic aid to Nationalists. Chinese Embassy officials in Washington said Apr. 11 the cablegrams were actually sent by Gen. P. T. Mow, ousted Nationalist AF purchasing agent in the U.S. Mow's Washington attorney, Wm. A. Roberts, denied this Apr. 16. [See pp. 110J, 70F, 65D; Vol. XI, 266K-L, 218K]

N Chiang Kai-shek said in a Good Friday sermon broadcast from Formosa to the Chinese mainland Apr. 11 that Christians throughout the world should help drive the Red "terrorist agents of Satan" from China. He asked Chinese Christians to donate money for rice to be air-dropped by Nationalist fliers to famine sufferers on the mainland. [See p. 109E; Vol. XI, 417F] . . . The Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. reported in New York Apr. 16 that "at least 40" U.S. Protestant missionaries were held against their will in Red China. The Council said they were all who remained of 2,535 U.S. Protestant missionaries in China 5 years ago. [See p. 92C-D] . . . A report to Hong Kong Apr. 10 said trains were operating on more than half of a new 318-mi. railway between Chungking & Chengtu (Szechwan Province) built by the Reds. [See 113P; XI, 274D]

P Malaya. Selangor State imposed a 12-hr. daily curfew & reduced rice rations Apr. 10 on the village of Sungei Pelek (pop.

4,000) because its residents were suspected of aiding followers of Liew Kong-kim, English-speaking Chinese terrorist leader. The Pacific Tin Consolidated Corp. in New York reported to its stockholders Apr. 11 that Malaya was the most stable area in Southeast Asia despite terrorist activities. It said Malayan Chinese (40% of Malayan pop.) were mostly anti-Red and had suffered 3/3 of the murders perpetrated by guerrillas. [See p. 110P]

William J. Pomeroy, 36, of Rochester, N.Y., a U.S. AAF sergeant in World War II, was arrested Apr. 11 in the mountains north of Manila as propaganda chief of the Hukbalahap rebels. His Filipino wife was captured Apr. 15. [See p. 114G]

UNITED NATIONS

Tunisians Denied Hearing. A UN Security Council hearing of the Tunisian Nationalist complaint against France, sponsored by the Arab-Asian bloc, was barred Apr. 14. Only 5 members of the Council in New York voted to admit the case to the agenda. 7 affirmative votes were needed. It was the first time the Council ever failed to hear a case brought before it by one or more UN members. Tunisian Nationalists immediately demanded that the UN Gen. Assembly hold a special session to hear their charges of French oppression in Tunisia.

The U.S., under pressure from both sides, actually blocked a Council hearing by abstaining along with Greece, Netherlands & Turkey. Russia, China, Brazil, Chile & Pakistan voted for hearing the case. Britain & France voted against it. France contended it was settling its difference with Tunisia and a Council hearing would disrupt progress.

The AFL & CIO (U.S. labor federations) issued a joint statement Apr. 15 against the State Dept.'s "unfortunate neutrality in a cause where our basic traditions should range America on the side of the exploited and on the side of the victims of a brutal imperialist regime." State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said Apr. 16 it was his department's "best judgment" that the UN should "give time for the (French & Tunisian) authorities to discuss, negotiate & find a solution." [See p. 102E]

New Regime in Tunis. A new Tunisian Cabinet under pro-French Premier Salah Eddine Ben Mohammed Baccouche was

appointed in Tunis Apr. 12 (installed Apr. 15). Baccouche said he hoped to reestablish "peace & concord" in Tunisia. Release of 119 ("more than 10%") of the Tunisian Nationalists interned by the French was announced. A French-Tunisian mixed commission was to meet next month to work out new Tunisian home-rule measures. Other members of the Cabinet:

State Min.—Taieb Balkiria
Justice—Sadok Djaziri
Commerce—Ahmed Ben Rais

Health—Mohammed Ghachem
Labor—Mohammed Dinguzli
Agriculture—Abdel-Azis Menchari

Police prevented an anti-French demonstration by Nationalists outside the Premier's residence in Tunis Apr. 14 but sabotage attacks were reported at several places throughout the country (a French protectorate) Apr. 15. Ex-Premier Mohammed Chenik & 3 top aides, prisoners of the French, were moved to Djerba Island in the Gulf of Gabes Apr. 10. [See p. 102F-G]

Military Panel Formed. The UN Collective Measures Com. in New York Apr. 15 designated 20 officers of 8 countries with forces in Korea as a panel to help small countries organize armed forces that conform to possible UN needs. U.S. members of the panel: Army Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, AF Lt. Gen. Hubert H. Harmon, Vice Adm. Oscar C. Badger. Other countries represented: Britain, France, Netherlands, Greece, Turkey, Canada, Thailand. [See p. 3A]

Technical Assistance Admin. reported Apr. 9 it had fulfilled 556 of 1,200 requests for technical aid received to Jan. 1, sent 825 citizens to 62 countries to perform advisory assignments in 78 countries & territories [see p. 15L-M]. (U.S. announced Apr. 15 it had signed agreements to give Iran \$11 million worth of Point 4 technical aid on agricultural, health & educational projects.) [See p. 102M] . . . **Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Org.** ratification was deposited by France Apr. 9. It was the 10th of 21 ratifications required for the agency to be established. [See p. 71C] . . . **Refugee rights** convention was signed by Greece (16th signer) Apr. 10. [See Vol. XI, p. 370N] . . . **Educational television** should be promoted by UNESCO acting as an international clearing house, a meeting of TV technicians from 8 countries recommended in Paris Apr. 11. [See p. 51D] . . . **Genocide convention** was ratified by Brazil (36th ratifier) Apr. 15. [See p. 87J-K]



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Accepts Eisenhower Resignation. The White House announced Apr. 11 that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had asked to be relieved as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers Europe, and would be released June 1. Eisenhower made his request for return to "inactive status" in an Apr. 2 letter to Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett. "As of now, I consider that the specific purposes for which I was recalled to duty have been largely accomplished," Eisenhower said. "The command has been formed, its procedures established, and basic questions settled." He said "there are many difficulties to be overcome" but saw "every reason to believe that the NATO nations will continue to work together successfully, toward the goal of a secure peace." He wrote a similar letter dated Apr. 2 to Lt. Gen. Paul Ely, chairman of the NATO Standing Group. Lovett's acceptance was dated Apr. 10. Eisenhower also exchanged brief, cordial letters in longhand with Pres. Truman, but the contents were not made public.

Eisenhower told newsmen in Rocquencourt, France Apr. 12 that he was quitting NATO "to prevent politics from affecting this vital job during the weeks I remain in service." He said he would resign his Army commission if he got the Republican Presidential nomination. "From that point on, I would be free to act and speak as any other citizen without any of the limitations imposed by the traditions of the military establishment." But "in the meantime, I am not going to discuss any kind of political questions." [See pp. 102A, 96J]

Many of Eisenhower's political backers called his imminent return "good news," said he would win new support by being able to explain his views. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) received the news with "pleasure" Apr. 12 and urged him "to campaign actively, as I have been doing, so that we may both present to the Republicans our definite views on the issues." [See 112M-N]

Col. Franklin D'Olier of the N.J. Campaign Com. for Eisenhower announced Apr. 11 that Eisenhower told a backer in a

recent letter: "If he gets the nomination, 'I am determined to lead the entire organization into a fight in which there will be no cessation, no rest and no lack of intensity until the final decision is made.'" [See p. 120E, M]

Sees Midwest Floods. Pres. Truman flew over the flooded upper Missouri & Mississippi River valleys Apr. 16, described the floods as the worst he had ever seen and demanded that Congress approve his flood control & flood insurance programs. He told 7 governors at Offutt Air Force Base, Neb. that the floods could have been prevented had Congress authorized his projects. 10 states were affected by record overflows of the Missouri, Mississippi, Red & Milk Rivers: Montana, North & South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri & Illinois. At least 100,000 persons were homeless by Apr. 17. Flood damage was suffered by scores of towns, including Fargo, N.D. & Moorhead, Minn. on the Red River of the North; Pierre, S.D., Sioux City, Omaha, Council Bluffs and other towns on the Missouri and Minneapolis & St. Paul on the Mississippi. The RFC declared the flooded regions disaster areas to make them eligible for emergency aid. Pres. Truman allocated \$600,000 from his disaster relief fund by Apr. 15. The Red Cross appealed for \$10 million to aid the flood victims the same day. Cause of the floods: an early spring chinook or warm wind melting the snow too fast. [See pp. 39G, 24M; Vol. XI, 240M]

Explains Retirement. Pres. Truman told 550 reporters & editors at his 300th press conference Apr. 17 that he refused to seek reelection because "I don't think that any man . . . is indispensable in any job." The Presidency "is a continuing office"—the "greatest" in history—and "ought to be continuing as far as the individuals are concerned." When a man has been President for 8 years, "he has, or he should have . . . made all the contributions he possibly can to the welfare of the country." "I have tried my best." Probably 1,000,000 people "could have done the job better." "But I had the job and I had to do it and I always quote an epitaph" (in Tombstone, Ariz.): "Here lies Jack Williams. He done his damnedest." [See p. 103C]

Asks Civil Service for 20,000. Pres. Truman submitted to Congress Apr. 10 3 Govt. reorganization plans under which the jobs of more than 20,000 postmasters, customs collectors and U.S. marshals would be taken out of the political patronage system and put under civil service. They were 1952 Reorg. Plans

Nos. 2 (Post Office), 3 (Treasury) and 4 (Justice Dept.). (No. 1 was his tax bureau plan.) [See p. 79C]

War Powers Extended. A stopgap bill extending 60 Presidential war powers until June 1 was passed by both houses of Congress Apr. 9. Pres. Truman had asked Apr. 7 for extension until July 1. [See pp. 118H, 55H]

Seaway Agreement. Pres. Truman agreed informally with Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson Apr. 14 on plans under which Canada could take the first steps in building the St. Lawrence Seaway & Power Project but which might open the way to U.S. participation. Under the agreement, the U.S. will join with Canada in applying to the Intl. Joint Comm. for permission to lower the St. Lawrence River's water level in order to proceed with the power project phase. The U.S. Govt. could not join in the actual building without approval of Congress, which has argued the matter for 50 years without coming to a decision. But observers said Congress could be bypassed if the FPC authorized some non-federal agency such as the N.Y. State Power Authority to work on the power project. In this event, Canada would build the seaway alone and U.S. ships would have to pay tolls to Canada to use it. [See pp. 88D, 31P]

Greets Last DPs. Pres. Truman Apr. 14 welcomed to the U.S. Josef Zylka and his family, the last of 339,000 displaced persons to enter under the DP Act. They are Poles. [See pp. 95K, 8J]

Bills Signed. • Permanent U.S. residence for Rudolf & Mrs. Nina Bing Apr. 3, Giuseppe & Mrs. Albertina Goglio Valdengo Apr. 4. [See p. 104G] . . . Transfer from FBI to Civil Service Comm. of preliminary investigation of candidates for Atomic Energy Comm., Mutual Security Admin. & State Dept. jobs, Apr. 5. [See p. 88G-H] . . . \$1.50-a-day compensation for World War II prisoners who were subjected to cruelty or forced to work without compensation, Apr. 9. (It would pay about \$70 million to an estimated 132,000 Americans, \$16 million to 60,000 Filipino veterans of the U.S. Army.) [See Vol. XI, p. 116M]

Appointed. James O'Connor Roberts, ex-Veterans Admin. solicitor, to 2-yr. term as Subversive Activities Control Board member Apr. 8. (Ex-Rep. Charles M. LaFollette [R., Ind.] failed to win Senate confirmation.) [See Vol. X, p. 341J; IX, 11M] . . . Col. Ivan Loveridge Bennett, Baptist, to succeed Maj. Gen. Roy H. Parker (retiring May 31) as Army Chief of Chaplains with Major General's rank Apr. 10. [See Vol. XI, p. 418A]

Resignation. Joseph A. Beirne, pres. of the CIO Communications Workers, as Wage Stabilization Board member Apr. 10 because of pressure of union work. [See p. 48L-M]

POLITICS

Eisenhower Wins N.J. Primary. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower won the N.J. Republican Presidential primary Apr. 15. He got at least 31 and Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.) at least 4 of 38 delegates elected. Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), only candidate entered in the Democratic primary, won easily with only scattered write-ins opposing him, but the 36-delegate Democratic delegation remained unpledged. The vote (unofficial):

Republican		Democratic	
Eisenhower	387,854	Kefauver	161,002
Taft	228,380	Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson*	255
Harold E. Stassen	23,187	Pres. Truman*	135
Gen. Douglas MacArthur*	439	Sen. Richard B. Russell*	7

*Write-in candidates

Gen. Eisenhower said in Rocquencourt, France that he was "very proud" of the results. Taft said in Detroit it was "about what we expected—maybe a little better than we expected . . . considering the whole state organization was against us." (N.J. Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll had charged Apr. 9 that Taft's withdrawal from the N.J. contest was "a great hoax" to minimize the impact of an expected defeat, that actually "a well-oiled campaign" was conducted for Taft.) Stassen said he would remain in the race despite his poor showing. Kefauver said he was "very gratified" with the vote he received. [See p. 112M-N]

Sen. H. Alexander Smith, 72, defeated Carl E. Ring in the N.J. primary for GOP renomination to the Senate. Archibald S. Alexander, who resigned effective Apr. 10 as Army Undersecretary, won the Democratic nomination to the Senate. [See p. 79D]

Stassen's name will not appear on California's June 3 primary ballots because his backers failed to get the required 12,309 signatures on petitions by the Apr. 9 deadline.

Delegate Race. South Carolina's Democratic Convention instructed its 16-vote delegation to the national convention to support Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.) Apr. 16. Taft won 19 and

Eisenhower one of Kentucky's 20 Republican delegates Apr. 12. Eisenhower got 20 and Taft 2 of Kansas' 22 delegates Apr. 10. Eisenhower won at least 14 and Taft at least 8 of Iowa's 26 Apr. 4. Michigan Republicans sent their 46 delegates to the national convention uninstructed in order to avoid a floor fight between backers of Taft & Eisenhower Apr. 5. But Idaho's GOP State Convention, which selected 14 uninstructed delegates Apr. 5, said they were "honor bound" to support Taft.

Stevenson Quits Contest. Ill. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson took himself out of the Democratic Presidential running Apr. 16 by announcing in Springfield, Ill. that he "could not accept the nomination for any other office [but governor] this summer." He stressed the importance of the governorship and said: "No one should lightly aspire to it or lightly abandon the quest once begun." James Reston reported in the N.Y. Times Apr. 17 that Stevenson told friends "he found it difficult to convince himself that it was important that he should try to defeat . . . Eisenhower." [See pp. 25H, 112M-N]

Harriman Boom. W. Averell Harriman was boomed as "favorite son" candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination at a \$100-a-plate dinner given him by the N.Y. State Democratic Com. at the Waldorf-Astoria Apr. 17. A message from Pres. Truman praised Harriman for 20 years' service to the nation in diplomatic & domestic jobs. [See pp. 103L, 62B]

Views. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) in Lansing, Mich. Apr. 16: The armed forces should forget their "old-fashioned obsession for ground warfare" and give airpower "No. 1 priority." [See p. 104P] . . . Harold E. Stassen in Summit, N.J. Apr. 8: "In the big issues of American foreign policy, Sen. Taft is almost always wrong"; "Taft voted against the Atlantic Pact"; "he was wrong" (1) "when he said that Hitler & Stalin were no menace to the United States," (2) "when he tried to block the building-up of American armed strength in 1941," (3) "when he opposed helping Britain . . . by opposing Lend-Lease," (4) "when he opposed the Mutual Assistance Program." Stassen, who was noncommittal on Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) during the Wisconsin campaign, opposed McCarthy's "wild-swinging recklessness" in Chicago Apr. 7. [See p. 39N] . . . Gov. Earl Warren in New York Apr. 8: "Some of our [GOP] stalwarts would turn the clock back if they could" but the majority of Republicans & other Americans "insist on moving forward." Republicans "cannot rely upon an 'against' campaign." "We must not be afraid of the word 'welfare'" but state the GOP case in specific terms, not in "invective, ridicule or negation." [See p. 47N] . . . Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) in New York Apr. 4, San Francisco Apr. 9: Racial discrimination should be left to the states but he would back FEPC legislation pledged in the party platform; "we don't want to penalize anyone for race, color or creed." In Cleveland Apr. 5 he saw "no political objection to hot pursuit across the Yalu River" into Manchuria to destroy Red supply sources now safe from UN attack in Korea. [See pp. 22J-K, 19H] . . . Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower refused in a letter made public by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) Apr. 10 to give his views on civil rights. (John Chapple, Ashland, Wis. newspaper publisher, announced formation Apr. 14 of a "Natl. Com. to Expose the Pro-Soviet Forces Behind Eisenhower.") [See p. 104N]

Dulles on Policy. John Foster Dulles, Republican who quit as a State Dept. adviser to be free to speak on foreign policy, charged in Louisville Apr. 11 that the U.S. was "dancing to whatever tune the Soviet leaders choose to play." "Most of our major international acts have been reactions to Soviet Communist actions," he said. The U.S. has been "too much on the defensive" when it should have taken "the initiative." He urged foreign policies not "imposed on us from Moscow" but "made in America" with "a united America" behind them. [See p. 95N]

Connally Bars Renomination. Sen. Tom Connally (D., Tex.), 74, chairman of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. and a member of Congress since 1917, announced in Washington Apr. 13 that he would not seek reelection this year. [See p. 69F]

Maryland Bars Write-Ins. The Maryland Court of Appeals ruled Apr. 8 that write-ins would be invalid in the May 5 primary.

Mississippi Allows Bolt. Mississippi's Democratic Party was authorized by the State Legislature Apr. 12 to bolt the national convention again this summer. [See Vol. X, p. 110A]

ARMED FORCES

A-Bomb Test. The 14th atomic weapon tested at the Nevada proving grounds was detonated at 9:30 a.m. Apr. 15. It was dropped by an Air Force B-29 over Yucca Flat. After exploding,

it formed the most brilliant fireball so far seen in the Nevada tests. The ball then broke into 2 tail-like pieces which looped together into a giant ring before being blown away. There was no mushroom cloud as in previous blasts. It was probably the U.S.' 25th atomic blast, the world's 28th. [See p. 113H]

New Atom Plant. The Atomic Energy Comm. announced Apr. 11 that it was planning to build a \$1 billion gaseous diffusion plant to make uranium-235. The site will probably be in the Ohio River Valley. It will cover 5,000-6,000 acres, use 4,500 operating personnel, require 1,800,000 kw. of power for full capacity operation. [See Vol. XI, pp. 366B, 305C, 143J]

'Stay-Down' Pilot Jailed. First Lt. Verne Goodwin, 29, one of at least a dozen Air Force Reserve officers who refused to fly, was sentenced to 2 years in prison by a court-martial at Biggs AF Base, Tex. Apr. 15. All "strikers" were World War II veterans, some with impressive combat records. At least 150 other war veterans have requested relief from flying. The reason most gave: their own or their wives' fears.

Vet Hospitals. The Veterans Admin. reported Apr. 9 that its hospitals were caring for a record 101,519 patients, including 51,940 mental, 14,136 tuberculosis cases. 20,000 applicants were on waiting lists because they refused to go to hospitals in isolated areas where beds were available. [See Vol. XI, p. 221K]

Tank Approved. The Army announced Apr. 16 that it has corrected the defects in its new M-47 medium (48-ton) tank and accepted it for field service. [See p. 7G]

Appointments. Maj. Gen. Francis H. Griswold to succeed Maj. Gen. Frederick R. Dent Jr. as commander of U.S. 3d Air Force in Britain (announced Apr. 8). [See p. 33L] . . . Maj. Gen. Ira P. Swift, 25th Infantry Div. commander in Korea, as commander of 6th Corps at Camp Atterbury, Ind. Apr. 16, effective in July. [See Vol. XI, p. 226F]

Retirements. Lt. Gen. Raymond S. McLain, Army Controller, effective Apr. 30 at 62 years of age, announced Apr. 10. [See Vol. XI, p. 196F; IX, 246B] . . . Vice Adm. Oscar C. Badger, commander of Eastern Sea Frontier and U.S. naval representative on UN Military Staff Com., effective June 30 at 62, announced Apr. 3. [See Vol. XI, p. 195C-D] . . . Vice Adm. Thomas L. Sprague, 57, commander of Naval Air Forces in the Pacific, Apr. 1 rather than accept rear admiral rating as commander of Naval Air Technical Training Center in Memphis. [See Vol. IX, p. 285K]

LABOR

Steel Talks Fail. Wage negotiations between the CIO United Steelworkers and representatives of the seized steel companies ended in failure Apr. 15. Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer, Govt. operator of the industry, said he would deal directly with the union himself. He had promised Apr. 12 that he would not try to negotiate a steel pact with the union as long as industry-union talks were not discontinued. Causes of the stalemate: the industry's refusal to accept a union shop; the Govt.'s refusal to grant more than a \$3-a-ton price rise.

U.S. Steel, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Bethlehem Steel and Jones & Laughlin joined Apr. 11 in a suit in U.S. Dist. Court in Washington for an injunction to compel Sawyer to release the steel mills. They called the seizure unconstitutional. The Govt.'s reply, filed by Asst. Atty. Gen. Holmes Baldrige Apr. 15, cited such precedents for Pres. Truman's action as Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves. A suit calling for a declaratory judgment against "illegal confiscation" of its steel mills was filed by Inland Steel in U.S. Dist. Court in Hammond, Ind. Apr. 16.

Pres. Truman implied at his Apr. 17 press conference that he had similar powers to seize newspapers & radio stations.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) introduced Apr. 16 an amendment to a \$1 billion supplemental appropriation which would bar use of any of the bill's funds to carry out the seizure order. Chrmn. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) of the Senate Judiciary Com. appointed a subcommittee Apr. 16 for an investigation of the seizure as proposed by Senate Minority Leader Styles Bridges (N.H.) & other Republicans. Sen. Willis Smith (D., N.C.), who criticized the seizure and questioned Pres. Truman's authority, was named chairman of the subcommittee. The Senate Labor Com. opened hearings on the wage dispute Apr. 15.

Meantime the steel industry reported Apr. 13 that 826,000 tons of steel were lost due to the partial shutdown caused by the strike threat. The American Iron & Steel Institute, challenging Pres. Truman's claims of record steel industry profits, reported Apr. 12 that 49 companies accounting for 92% of the

industry's production had 1951 revenues of \$11,630,716,737, compared with 1950's \$9,534,625,092. But 1951 net was only \$667,693,527, compared with 1950's \$766,948,936, and dividends dropped from \$311,475,872 to \$307,472,321. [See p. 111E-M]

Phone Strikes Ending. The CIO Communications Workers settled strikes against phone companies in Michigan Apr. 11, Ohio Apr. 14 & New Jersey Apr. 15. The strikers won weekly raises of \$4-\$7 in Michigan & Ohio, \$4-\$4.50 in New Jersey, about half their original demands. [See p. 111N]

Rail Strike Enjoined. A temporary restraining order against strikes by the engineers, firemen & conductors unions was replaced with a preliminary injunction by U.S. Dist. Judge Emerich B. Freed in Cleveland Apr. 15. But he told the Govt., which wanted the injunction, that it was "not the solution" to the 3-yr. wage-&-working conditions dispute. [See p. 80K]

WSB Urges Union Shop. The Wage Stabilization Board, with industry members dissenting, proposed Apr. 16 that union-shop agreements be negotiated between (1) Boeing Aircraft Co. and the AFL Machinists Union (16,000 employes) and (2) Douglas Aircraft Corp. and the CIO United Auto Workers (10,000 employes). [See pp. 89M, 73A; Vol. XI, 421A]

INVESTIGATIONS

Probers Get Tax Data. Pres. Truman Apr. 12 gave a House Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Justice Dept. authority to inspect income tax returns. But each request for such inspection must be accompanied by a written statement of "specific allegations & complaints" against the individual whose return is being investigated and "credible evidence upon which the complaints are based." [See pp. 103P-104D, 40P-41A]

Senate Backs McCarthy Probe. The Senate gave the Rules subcommittee investigating Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) a 60-0 vote of confidence Apr. 10. [See p. 96M]

Morris' Views. Newbold Morris told the House Judiciary subcommittee Apr. 10 that he had no corruption evidence for them because he was fired too soon but that FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover knew where the bodies were buried. He said he had heard that several Cabinet members had said they would resign rather than answer his financial questionnaires. He said in Washington Apr. 9 that the political spoils system was the root of corruption in Govt., urged civil service appointment and higher salaries for key Govt. officials so that they would not have to do outside work to make a living. He has consistently called Pres. Truman the only one in Washington whose heart was in the corruption investigation. [See p. 111P]

Tax Probes. James G. Smyth, ousted Internal Revenue Collector for Northern California, was indicted in San Francisco Apr. 15 on 7 counts charging conspiracy to defraud the Govt. of penalties by backdating late tax returns. Ex-Chief Dep. Collector Paul V. Doyle, ex-Chief Field Dep. Ernest M. (Mike) Schino, his brother, Gus Schino, attorney Lloyd J. Cosgrove and drug-gists Morris V. Benatar & Samuel W. Potter were simultaneously indicted on tax fraud charges. [See Vol. XI, p. 397H]

The Internal Revenue Bureau reported Apr. 13 that 30,000 bureau employes were questioned about their gifts & financial status and only one in 500 found guilty of wrongdoing.

Ernest C. Wright received the first appointment as a District Tax Commissioner under the IRB reorganization Apr. 14. He was named to head the Chicago office. [See p. 79C]

Dr. Sidney Lange, radiology pioneer, was fined \$50,000 and given a 5-yr. suspended sentence in Cincinnati Apr. 16 for evading \$1,775,050 in income taxes. Penalties: \$3,429,876.

Indian Land Sale Suspensions. Interior Secy. Oscar L. Chapman announced Apr. 11 suspension of Clyde W. Flynn & Francis L. LaFrance, respectively land officer & assistant at the Indian Bureau's Portland, Ore. office. They were being investigated in connection with the Aug. 7, 1951 sale of Indian timber land at Gold Beach, Ore. to Ernestine Siniscal, an Indian, for \$135,000. She sold the land the same day to non-Indians for \$160,000; they sold options on it for \$300,000. The Govt. sued to revoke the sale. [See Vol. XI, p. 348L]

GENERAL

Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled, 5-3, Apr. 7 that aliens who refuse to apply for travel papers within 6 months after they have been ordered deported may be jailed for up to 10 years. The decision upheld a McCarran Internal Security Act provision. It reinstated 2 counts against Efraim Spector of Los Angeles, who came to the U.S. from Russia in 1913 and was ordered de-

ported in 1930 on charges of advocating violent overthrow of the Govt. The Justice Dept. said about 3,000 aliens, including 2,147 from Communist-bloc countries, will be affected. Justices Black, Jackson & Frankfurter dissented. Justice Clark, ex-Atty. General, did not participate. [See p. 79J-L]

The court Apr. 7 also: (1) reversed, 6-2, the contempt conviction of Irving Greenberg, who refused to answer questions of a Philadelphia grand jury investigating tax violations [see Vol. XI, p. 181F]; (2) refused again to hear an appeal against Georgia's county unit system for primary elections [see p. 73E-F]; (3) held, 5-3, that Eric G. & Mrs. Aenni Kaufman of New York, who own \$15,000 worth of Interhandel (Swiss company) stock, may intervene in Interhandel's suit to recover more than \$100 million worth of property, including most of the stock of Gen. Aniline & Film Corp., from the Alien Property Office [see p. 42L; Vol. X, 111A]; (4) ruled, 8-0, that Uebersee Finanz-Korporation, A.G. of Switzerland was not entitled to return of U.S. property seized in 1942 because it had been owned & controlled "for all practical purposes" by the late Wilhelm von Opel, German auto magnate, although technically in the name of his son, Baron Fritz von Opel, who had paid \$10,000 to become a citizen of Liechtenstein in 1939. [See Vol. VIII, p. 148J-K; II, 68K]

Other recent Supreme Court decisions: (Mar. 24) Held, 5-4, that federal income tax must be paid on extorted money; the ruling upheld the conviction of ex-bootlegger James Rutkin of Newark for evading payment of tax on \$250,000 he allegedly extorted at gun point from Joseph Reinfeld, his former associate, in 1943; Justices Black, Reed, Frankfurter & Douglas dissented. [See Vol. XI, p. 270C] . . . (Mar. 31) Reinstated, 5-4, indictments of Roy F. Brashier & James H. Wilkinson, pro-Truman Democratic leaders in Mississippi, on federal job-selling charges. (Perjury charges against these 2 and against Curtis Rogers, Forrest Jackson & Henry DeBrow had been dismissed on a technicality by Fed. Dist. Judge Allen Cox in Jackson, Miss. Feb. 6.) [See p. 40N] . . . (Apr. 3) Ruled that the Alabama State Democratic Executive Com. could require candidates for Presidential & Vice Presidential elector to pledge, before being allowed to run on the party ticket, that they would vote for the nominees of the Democratic Natl. Convention. (The State Supreme Court had ruled Mar. 27 that the pledge need not be taken.) [See p. 40A]

Communism. Elia Kazan, Broadway & Hollywood director, admitted being a Communist Party member from 1934 to 1936 along with playwright Clifford Odets and other members of the now-defunct Group Theater of New York, according to his testimony before the House Un-American Activities Com. made public Apr. 11. Kazan said Odets quit the party when he did. Others he named: late J. Edward Bromberg, Morris Carnovsky, Phoebe Brand (later Mrs. Morris Carnovsky), Lewis Leverett, Tony Kraber, Ted Wellman (also known as Sid Benson), Paula Miller (later Mrs. Lee Strasberg). [See p. 91K; Vol. XI, 423F, 391L-M, 301H, 132G] . . . Formal trial of 16 secondary Communist leaders on conspiracy charges began in N.Y. Apr. 15 with selection of a jury after Fed. Judge Edward J. Dimock rejected a defense plea that the jury-selection system was discriminatory. [See p. 72F] . . . N.Y. State Banking Dept. Apr. 14 rejected a request by the trustees of the Civil Rights Congress' Bail Fund for private liquidation. Instead it turned all records over to the State Atty. Gen. for liquidation on grounds the \$700,000 fund has "an indicated insolvency of approximately \$140,000" due partly to bail-jumping by top Reds. [See p. 72F; Vol. XI, 260E]

Queen's Journey. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands told a joint session of Congress Apr. 3 that "mankind, in its distress, has to trust largely to your good judgment for its deliverance." She urged greater international cooperation, even at the sacrifice of some sovereignty, and said her own country felt "we can be a reliable pillar of European unity" leading "perhaps eventually" to "political integration." Next day she gave Pres. Truman a 32-bell carillon as a gift of the Dutch people to the American people. It was to be replaced next year by a 49-bell carillon being cast in the Netherlands.

The Queen and her family were guests at the White House Apr. 2-4, were greeted by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in Kingston, N.Y. Apr. 5, observed Palm Sunday as guests of Mrs. Roosevelt in Hyde Park Apr. 6, visited New York Apr. 7-9 where they received a traditional ticker-tape parade and did some shopping. The Queen was hostess to UN Security Council members at a dinner party Apr. 8. The royal family rested, swam and attended Easter services at the Sea Island, Ga. resort Apr. 10-13. On Apr. 14 they flew to Detroit for a 4-day visit. [See p. 104A]

Ex-Nazi Denied Citizenship. Fed. Dist. Judge John F. X. McGohey ruled in New York Apr. 14 that U.S.-born George Raymond Jost, 33, who became a Nazi storm trooper during World War II, had thereby renounced his U.S. citizenship. He was turned over to Immigration for deportation. [See p. 79J-L]

K.C. Pool Open to Negroes. Fed. Dist. Judge Albert A. Ridge in Kansas City Apr. 10 ordered the city's all-white Swope Park swimming pool opened to Negroes. He said the city's Parade Park pool for Negroes was inferior. [See p. 73F]

Phoebe F. Omlie, first woman to get a federal pilot's license (1927), resigned as special asst. in the CAA's Office of Aviation Dvlpmt. Mar. 30 because "I can no longer willingly sit by & watch the Truman Admin. socialize civil aviation." [See 52J-K]



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Albania. Cabinet changes reported Apr. 11: Bedri Spahiu for Manouch Muftiou as Vice Pres. of Council (Dep. Prime Min.); Spahiu for Kahreman Ulli as Public Instruction Min.; Maqo Tchomo for Josif Pachko as State Control Min.; Haki Toska for Lefter Goga as Stockpiling Min. Muftiou & Pachko were given other undesignated "important posts," Tirana Radio said. [See p. 97P] . . . Marshal Enver Hoxha, Albanian Premier, said in a speech to the Albanian Labor (Communist) Party Congress Mar. 31 that the party had purged itself of about 6,000 unreliable members recently. He listed party membership as 44,418 as against 45,382 in Nov. 1948. He said current membership included 11,000 new members gained since Nov. 1948. This indicated that about 12,000 had been expelled or left the party since that time. Hoxha's speech was reported in the Cominform Journal Aug. 16. [See Vol. XI, p. 91A]

Britain. Queen Elizabeth II decreed Apr. 11 that she, her children & their descendants would retain the royal family name Windsor. Her husband, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, retained his adopted family name, Mountbatten. [See pp. 73M, 42D] . . . The British Communist Party decided Apr. 11 to drop Arthur Horner, Natl. Union of Mine Workers secy., from its executive committee because he must support some anti-Communist, pro-Labor policies of his union. CP Secy. Gen. Harry Pollitt, speaking at the party's annual convention in London Apr. 11, told Communists to try to work with local Labor Party groups against Conservatives. [See p. 81C; Vol. XI, 349G, 59K; X, 386K; VIII, 49E] . . . The Union of Shop Distributive & Allied Workers, one of the 6 biggest unions in the Trade Union Congress, voted in a Margate conference Apr. 15 to indorse Aneurin Bevan's policies and asked for a UN-TUC investigation of germ warfare charges against the U.S. in Korea. [See p. 109G] . . . The Govt. reported Apr. 9 that 433,000 British workers were unemployed Mar. 17, most in 5 years. 97,700 were idle in slumping textile industries. (Union leaders estimated Apr. 15 that idle textile workers totaled 150,000-180,000.) [See pp. 105P, 26J] . . . Jan.-Mar. U.K. foreign trade deficit reported Apr. 10: £212 million (\$593,600,000) as against £301,900,000 (\$845,320,000) a year ago. [See p. 113K] . . . Britons gambled £600 million on races, football and fun fairs last year, the Churches Com. on Gambling estimated Apr. 11. [See XI, 126B-C]

Canada. The Alberta Parliament voted 41-4 Apr. 10 to export natural gas from the Peace River area to the U.S. [See p. 113M] . . . 1951 population census figures reported Apr. 10 for Canada's 2 largest cities: Montreal 1,021,520 plus 373,880 in suburbs; Toronto 675,754 plus 441,716 in suburbs. [See p. 49J] . . . The \$4,270,000,000 budget under which personal & sales taxes were cut Apr. 8 did not include \$253 million in social security levies due this year from individuals & corporations. [See p. 113L]

Egypt. The Cabinet decided Apr. 12 on indefinite postponement of Parliamentary elections set for May 18 so Premier Ahmed Naguib Hilaili Pasha would have a free hand to revise election laws and continue talks with Britain on the Suez-Sudan dispute. The anti-Govt. Wafd Party, strongest in the old Parliament, issued a manifesto Apr. 15 accusing the Govt. of collusion with the British. [See p. 102K-L] . . . Britain released £10 million (\$28 million) of Egypt's sterling balance in Britain as a "gesture of good will" Apr. 5. [See p. 23K-L] . . . Feminist leader Doria Shafik's application to file as a candidate for Parliament was rejected Apr. 10 because Egyptian law barred women from voting or holding office.

France. Premier Antoine Pinay's \$10 billion budget won final passage Apr. 12 by votes of 148-80 in the Council of the Republic (upper house), 330-208 in the Natl. Assembly. [See p. 114A] . . . Public transport workers struck Apr. 11-12 in Marseille, Nice, Lyon, Le Havre & Bordeaux to demonstrate for wage increases. [See p. 74B-C] . . . Price raises from Feb. 1949 to Feb. 1952 reported by the Natl. Statistical Institute Apr. 10 in a study of inflation in France: coffee 128%, milk & cheese 84%, bread 43%, gas 135%, rents 101%, newspapers 88%, entertainment 87%, transit fares 87%, doctors' fees 69%, clothes 25%. [See 81D-E]

Greece. Under a program of leniency for political prisoners approved by Parliament Apr. 5, the Govt. Apr. 14 ordered release

of 19,666 persons under sentences of 20 or fewer years for Communist activities and collaboration with the Nazis during World War II. 2,000 persons sentenced to death prior to Nov. 1951 had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. The 115 Deputies of Field Marshal Alexander Papagos' Greek Rally ended Apr. 15 a boycott of Parliament over the "pacification & leniency" program. Acting Premier Sophocles Venizelos' order abolishing Papagos' military privileges was revoked on the insistence of ailing Premier Nicholas Plastiras Apr. 11. [See pp. 114E-F, 106B] . . . Pavlos Dendidakis, a Liberal, became Public Works Minister and Venizelos Defense Minister Apr. 10. [See p. 106B]

India. The French Natl. Assembly Apr. 11 ratified a treaty ceding Chandernagore to India. The city of 40,000 near Calcutta had been under French rule 260 years. It voted in 1949 to join India. France still holds the Indian enclaves of Yanam, Pondicherry, Karakal & Mahe. [See Vol. XI, p. 46M] . . . Kashmir's Indian-supported Premier, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, said Apr. 10 his state could not fully accede to India because of Indian religious prejudice against Moslems. (Kashmir's population of 4 million is 78% Moslem.) He said Kashmir wanted to remain sovereign, "a bridge between India & Pakistan." [See 49N, 23P]

Italy. Oil workers aligned with the Christian Dem. Confed. of Labor Apr. 10 joined the nationwide series of non-political strikes for higher wages begun last month. Govt. statistics showed that the cost-of-living index rose 14.4% in Italy in 1951. [See pp. 98C, 66E] . . . Italy disclosed Apr. 11 it was producing 3 types of jet fighter planes having speeds of 500 mph. or better. [See p. 78J] . . . Retired Army Maj. Ennio Caporizzi received a 16-year sentence by court-martial in Rome Apr. 12 for giving an East European country Italian AF base data. [See p. 114C]

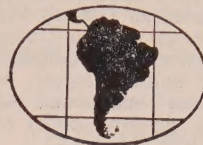
Pakistan. Kalat, Kharan, Las-Bela & Mekran princely states (on Iran & Afghanistan borders) were merged Apr. 12 into the Baluchistan States Union by the Pakistan Govt. Ruling princes were given a month to surrender their powers. The combined state has 400,000 pop., 88,000 sq. mi. [See Vol. XI, p. 373M-N] . . . The Govt. estimated Apr. 12 that jute production totaled 6,331,000 bales (400 lbs. each) in 1951. Volume increased 42.2%, acreage 42.3% over 1950. [See p. 90L-M]

Syria. Syria's military regime Apr. 10 ordered sports clubs, the Boy Scouts & similar organizations to sever ties with religious, racial & language groups. It was part of a campaign to stress Syrian nationalism. The country's 9 authorized political parties were dissolved Apr. 6 until a new law governing party activities could be enacted. Rushdi Kekkha, president of the People's Party which was ousted from power last year, was released from custody in Damascus Apr. 5. A Govt. commission was formed Apr. 5 to plan improvement in rural living standards. [See Vol. XI, p. 387H] . . . Col. Fawzi Selo, Syrian Chief of State, & Jordan King Talal signed a Syria-Jordan friendship pact in Amman Mar. 17. Talal had abandoned the Greater Syria plan of his father, the late King Abdullah, and settled Jordan's feud with Syrian nationalists. [See p. 63E-F; Vol. XI, 307H] . . . The first oil delivered from Iraq over a new 600-mi. Iraq Petroleum Co. pipeline was shipped from Banias, Syria in a French tanker Apr. 10. [See p. 65E] . . . A bomb damaged the U.S. Info. Service bldg. in Damascus Mar. 28 and killed an Arab refugee from Palestine. [See Vol. XI, p. 339L]

Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito charged in a note to Rome Apr. 11 that Italy was supporting anti-Yugoslav activities of the Natl. Liberation Com. in the Yugoslav sector (Zone B) of Trieste Territory. 300,000 persons took part in a demonstration in Belgrade Apr. 14 against return of Trieste to Italy. [See p. 102D] . . . 8 men & 2 young women were given 6-mo. to 2-yr. jail sentences by a Belgrade court Apr. 14 for attempting to leave Yugoslavia illegally on the Orient Express train to Paris. [See 106M, 97N]

Finland's \$347,775 fine levied by Russia for late reparations deliveries last year has been canceled, it was announced Apr. 9. [See pp. 98B, 9M] . . . **Latvian** Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, A. M. Kirchenstein, has resigned and been replaced by K. M. Ozilins, Moscow reported Apr. 12. [See Vol. XI, pp. 411L, 230G] . . . **Lebanon** Chamber of Deputies rejected Apr. 15 a proposal that Jewish officers be dismissed from the Lebanese Army. [See Vol. XI, p. 364C] . . . **Poland** has a well-equipped army of 500,000 built up since 1949 under Soviet Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky (Polish Defense Min.), UP reported from London Apr. 9. [See p. 114G] . . . **Rumania** is expelling 200,000 "unproductive" persons from Bucharest (1/5 the city's population) to "provide space for working people" and "improve the provisioning of the capital," the N.Y. Times reported from Paris Apr. 13. It said those expelled were being sheltered in barracks outside the city and "their ultimate destination does not appear

to have been decided upon." [See pp. 106L, 74L] . . . **Spain** reported Apr. 15 the arrest of 21 Catholic college youths for raiding a Protestant church in Badajoz and making a bonfire of its hymn & prayer books. [See p. 78E] . . . **USSR** announced plans Apr. 11 to build the "world's longest" high tension electric cable lines: Stalingrad to Moscow (670 mi.) & Kuibyshev to Moscow (550 mi.). They will link Moscow with new power stations capable of 20 billion kw. hours a year. [See p. 106G]



LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

Rebels Win. Bolivia's Natl. Revolutionary Movement (MNR), overthrown by a revolt in July 1946, returned to power Apr. 11 when its revolution against Gen. Hugo Ballivián's military junta succeeded. MNR leader Victor Paz Estenssoro returned from exile in Argentina Apr. 15 and was sworn in as President Apr. 16. He promised to nationalize the Bolivian tin industry.

It was estimated that 850-1,500 persons were killed and over 1,500 wounded in La Paz & other cities Apr. 9-11 before Army leaders loyal to Ballivián signed a cease-fire. Gen. Humberto Torres Ortiz, Army Chief of Staff, gave in after rebels captured El Alto airbase near La Paz and seized a large supply of guns for civilian revolutionaries.

Hernán Siles Suazo, 38, MNR Vice Presidential candidate last year, led the revolt in Paz Estenssoro's absence. He assumed the Vice Presidency Apr. 11, set up a new MNR Cabinet Apr. 13 and held Presidential powers until Paz Estenssoro was installed. Brig. Gen. Antonio Seleme, Ballivián's Interior Minister, joined the rebels when the uprising began but quit them & took refuge in the Chilean Embassy in La Paz before their victory. Juan Lechin, a tinworkers' labor leader named Mining-Petroleum Minister, also was high in the rebel command. New Cabinet:

Forgn. Affairs—Walter Guevara Arce
Interior, Defense—Gen. Froilan Calleja
Economy—Federico Alvarez Plata
Mining, Petroleum—Juan Lechin
Labor—German Butron

Education—Mario Diez de Medina
Rural Affairs—Nuflo Chavez
Propaganda, Info.—Hugo Roberts
Health—Julio Manuel Aramayo
Cabt. Secy.—Gen.—Gaston Araoz
[See Vol. XI, pp. 159G, 166J]

Gen. Carlos Peña Lillo was named armed forces chief.

Siles Suazo promised Apr. 11 that new national elections would be held in 5 months. (The MNR led in elections last May but failed to win a clear majority. Ballivián's Army group then seized power to bar Paz Estenssoro's election as President by Congress.) Siles also said the victorious rebels had taken no political prisoners and would not enforce censorship. Paz Estenssoro, in Buenos Aires Apr. 9, described the Leftist-Rightwing Nationalist MNR coalition as a "people's" movement but "definitely anti-Communist."

Ballivián was reported Apr. 14 to have been granted sanctuary in the Chilean Embassy and others of his deposed junta in the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz. [See p. 114J]

To Nationalize Tin. Paz Estenssoro said when he returned to La Paz as a hero from Buenos Aires Apr. 15 his regime would nationalize the Bolivian tin industry, now owned largely by the Patina, Aramayo & Hochschild groups. But he added in his inauguration speech Apr. 16 his regime must go slow in making major economic changes. He said he did not intend to oppress businessmen or crush free enterprises in Bolivia. Stiles Suazo said Apr. 11 the new regime intended to honor foreign obligations and be friendly with the U.S. but would run Bolivia's economy "for the Bolivians and not for the 3 exploiters who live abroad [the tin magnates]." (Bolivia is 2d only to Malaya among tin-producing nations and is normally chief supplier of tin to the U.S., exports averaging \$80 million a year. Tin sales to the U.S. have been stalled nearly a year due to a price dispute but negotiations were progressing when the revolt began Apr. 9. Bolivia had cut its demand to \$1.30 a lb.; U.S. offer: \$1.21½.) [See Vol. XI, 422D]

Foreign Reaction. The U.S. State Dept. said Apr. 12 it would withhold judgment on the Bolivian revolt until it saw how the new regime in La Paz behaved. Many Brazilian officials expressed fear that the new Bolivian Govt. would be under the influence of Argentina. Argentina's press & radio praised the Bolivian revolt Apr. 15, and the Eva Perón Foundation sent a mission of doctors, nurses & medical supplies to aid Bolivian wounded. Spain & Guatemala recognized the new Bolivian Govt. Apr. 17. [See Vol. XI, p. 398K]

Brazilian commission investigating Red infiltration of the armed forces ordered arrest of 13 Army, Navy & AF officers Apr. 14 as suspected "adherents of Moscow." [See pp. 114L, 98E] . . . **Guatemalan** branch of the Panamerican Life Insurance Co. was closed by the firm Apr. 10 because of Guatemalan restrictions on investment of capital. [See pp. 98J, 82D] . . . **Mexican** military authorities arrested Gen. Octavio Vezar Vasquez, head of the leftwing Popular Party, Apr. 14 on charges that he disobeyed orders assigning him to military posts outside Mexico City. [See pp. 114L-M, 74P] . . . **Pan American Union's** 62d anniversary was observed Apr. 14. Pres. Truman said the Union and its successor, the Org. of American States, had established inter-American relations on "principles of mutual respect, of solidarity and of belief in the dignity of man" and bound the Western Hemisphere together against "the aggressive policy of international communism." [See p. 104E; Vol. XI, 406K] . . . **Venezuelan** police charged Apr. 14 that the panic in a Caracas church Apr. 9 was caused by plotters who intended to "create chaos in the capital" and assassinate Col. Marcos Pérez Jiménez of the governing Junta. 14 "plotters" were arrested. [See 116M]



ARTS & SCIENCE

Polio Immunization. Progress toward a method of immunization against poliomyelitis and a new explanation of how the disease progresses were reported by Drs. David Bodian of Johns Hopkins & Dorothy M. Horstmann of Yale at a meeting in New York Apr. 15 of the Fed. of American Societies for Experimental Biology. Their findings: (1) polio virus is present in the blood stream alone for 3 to 7 days before it attacks nerve tissues; (2) if a person has been injected with blood containing antibodies of a recovered polio victim, the antibodies may destroy a new attack of polio before it reaches the crippling advanced stage. The 2 doctors said encouraging tests had been conducted on animals & 20 children the past 6 months at Lederle Laboratories in Pearl River, N.Y. Weakened virus of Lansing strain polio (one of 3 polio types) was administered to the children. [See pp. 59H, 6C; Vol. XI, 295M]

TV Freeze Ended. The FCC ended its 3½-yr. ban on construction of new television stations Apr. 13. It assigned 2,053 new stations to 1,291 communities throughout the U.S. Only 108 U.S. TV stations were currently operating. 242 new station assignments in 242 communities were exclusively for educational,

NEW BOOKS

AT THE DEVIL'S BOOTH by Erwin Lessner. Novel about a Viennese in Europe of 1938-41. Mar. 31. (Doubleday, 630 pp., \$4.95)*
BLOOD, OIL & SAND by Ray Brock. Eyewitness report on how U.S. is losing Cold War in Near East. Apr. 15. (World, 256 pp., \$3.50)†
CAROLINE CHERIE by Cecil Saint-Laurent. Loves of young French girl. Sold 300,000 copies in France. Apr. 14. (Prentice-Hall, \$3.50)*
INVISIBLE MAN by Ralph Ellison. Violent first novel about education of Negro in South & North. Apr. 14. (Random, 439 pp., \$3.50)*
A LAMP FOR NIGHTFALL by Erskine Caldwell. Novel about "petered-out" Maine farmers. Apr. 15. (Duell-Little, Brown, \$3)*
PROMISED LAND by Joan Lowell. Building a road through Brazil jungles. Apr. 17. (Duell-Little, Brown, \$3.50)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

NEW YORK THEATER OPENED

THE BRASS RING by Irving Elman. About a successful business man who always regretted not going to Paris with his old girl friend. Staged by Stanley Gould. Presented by Donald Wolin & Donald Flamm. In cast: Sidney Blackmer, Bethel Leslie, Douglas Watson, Carol Goodner, Patricia Benoit. Apr. 10 at Lyceum. (2-3-3)* Closed Apr. 12 (4)†
THE CHASE by Horton Foote. Humane Texas sheriff has to choose between his principles and killing an escaped murderer. Staged & presented by José Ferrer. Starring John Hodiak, Kim Hunter. Also in cast: Murray Hamilton, Sam Byrd, Nan McFarland. Apr. 15 at Playhouse. (5-2-1)*
FOUR SAINTS IN THREE ACTS, 4-act opera by Virgil Thomson (music) & Gertrude Stein (libretto). Limited-run revival of 1934 show about 13 Spanish saints. Presented by ANTA. Musical director—Thomson. Choreographer—William Dollar. In all-Negro cast: Edward Matthews, Inez Matthews, Betty Lou Allen, Rawn Spearman. At Broadway Apr. 16. (5-3-0)*

CLOSED

CAESAR & CLEOPATRA and ANTHONY & CLEOPATRA, 67 & 65,† Apr. 12. [See Vol. XII, p. 408B]
THE CONSTANT WIFE, 139,† Apr. 5. [See Vol. XI, p. 399C]
ONE BRIGHT DAY, 29,† Apr. 12. [See p. 91K]

*1st fig.—favorable reviews, 2d—mixed, 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 19D]
†Performances

non-commercial use. The increase was made possible by use of the ultra high frequency (UHF) field, which added 70 channels to the 12 of the very high frequency (VHF) field currently used. Present TV sets need adapters costing \$10-\$50 each to receive UHF telecasts. [See p. 91H; Vol. VIII, 391J]

OBITUARIES

Viktor Mikhailovich Chernov, 78, Russian Revolutionary figure, founder of Social Revolutionary Party, Agriculture Min. in 2 post-Tsarist Govts. in 1917, pres. of All-Russian Constituent Assembly (dissolved early 1918); Apr. 15 in New York.

Col. Charles R. Forbes, 74, World War I hero who was convicted in 1924 of conspiring to defraud Govt. as director of Veterans Bureau under Pres. Harding (\$225 million was involved); Apr. 10 in Washington. He served 20 months in prison.

Bessie Locke, founder (in 1909) & executive secy. of Natl. Kindergarten Assn.; Apr. 9 in New York.

Bernard Maltin, 44, composer, pianist (wrote music for 1929 Broadway review *Bamboola*); Apr. 10 in New York.

Rev. Dr. Dunbar Hunt Ogden, 74, Presbyterian who served Southern churches, schools for 50 years; Apr. 12, New Orleans.

Wallace B. Phillips, 66, pres. of Pyrene Mfg. Co. (fire extinguishers), descendant of Peter Stuyvesant; Apr. 14 in N.Y.

Max Steineke, 54, geologist credited with discovering & developing new Saudi Arabia oil fields; Apr. 16 in Los Altos, Calif.

Rifat Tirana, 44, Albanian-born deputy chief of U.S. Mutual Security Agency Mission to Spain; Apr. 14 in Madrid (heart).

Mrs. Florence Adele Vanderbilt Twombly, 98, only surviving grandchild of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt; Apr. 10 in N.Y.



SPORTS

Baseball. Major league season began Apr. 15 with Pres. Truman throwing out the first ball in the Washington-Boston game. (Boston won 3-0.) 88 of 144 starters last year were back. The experts picked Cleveland or the Yankees & Brooklyn to win. Meantime pitcher Curt Simmons, released the previous week by the Army, signed a Philly contract Apr. 14. [See XI, 129K, 336L]

Billiards. Willie Mosconi, Haverton, Pa., won 3d straight world pocket billiards title in Boston Apr. 5. [See XI, 72F]

Boxing. Middleweight title bout, Chicago, Apr. 16: Sugar Ray Robinson, N.Y., retained crown with 3d round KO over Rocky Graziano, N.Y. [See p. 92H]

Golf. \$10,000 Greensboro (N.C.) open: won Apr. 14 by Dave Douglas, Newark (Del.) pro, with 277 for \$2,000. [See Vol. XI, p. 104E] . . . Houston round of Natl. Weatherlane (for women): won Apr. 12 by Betsy Rawls with 140 (36 holes) for \$730. [See p. 60F-G] . . . \$1,500 Corpus Christi women's pro tourney, Corpus Christi, Tex. Apr. 13: won by Betty Jameson of San Antonio with 74.

Hockey. Stanley Cup (Natl. Hockey League championship): won by Detroit Red Wings 3-0 over Montreal Canadiens in Detroit Apr. 15 in 8th straight win in 2 play-off rounds, 1st team to do so. [See p. 100J-K]

Swimming. One world, 5 American & 8 Natl. AAU marks were set in 3-day Natl. Senior AAU women's championships in Daytona Beach, Fla. Apr. 10-12. World record: 4:05.3 for 400-yd. freestyle relay set by Chicago Town Club A team. Gail Peters of Trenton set 300-yd. American medley record of 3:53.1 and 200-yd. American breaststroke mark of 2:40.1. Team winner: Lafayette (Ind.) Swim Club. [See Vol. XI, p. 128K]

MISCELLANEOUS

Plane Crashes. N.Y.-bound Pan American DC-4 5 mi. off San Juan, Puerto Rico Apr. 11 while trying to return to base because of engine trouble: 52 killed or drowned, 17 saved, including all 5 crew members. Pilot: Capt. John C. Burn, husband of singer Jane Froman whom he saved when their plane crashed off Lisbon in 1943. It was U.S.' 6th worst civil air crash. [See p. 116L; Vol. VIII, 84N] . . . B-36 atom bomber, while taking off at Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Wash., Apr. 15: 15 killed, 2 survived. . . . Newark (N.J.) Airport was reopened on restricted basis to Air Force & N.J. Natl. Guard Apr. 16. [See p. 52H]